

Holmes County Republican.

H. W. LAYMAN, Editor.
H. D. WHITE, Editor and Proprietor.
MILLERSBURG, O., April 27, 1871.

PENULTINE.

George H. Pendleton does not propose to run any risk, by allowing his name to be placed in nomination for Governor of Ohio. Mr. Pendleton is ambitious to be President. He was defeated at his last attempt by a rule and he hopes at the next effort to defeat the rule. Fearing that his defeat for Governor will materially injure his Presidential prospects, he wisely declines being a candidate for the gubernatorial chair.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

The National Soldier's Home, at Dayton, is fast becoming one of the most interesting and attractive places in the Union. Recently the most beautiful library room in Ohio, has been opened. The building is used as Headquarters and Library rooms, and the opening was dedicated on the 11th inst. with impressive ceremonies, and speeches by Gov. Denison, Gen. Noyes, Lt. Gov. Cumback of Indiana, Hon. Sam Galloway and others.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned on the 24th inst. at 12 o'clock. The Senate closed its session in a quiet and dignified manner. The House, however, was in a blaze of excitement up to the very last moment of the session growing out of a personal explanation by Gen. Butler followed by a speech from Mr. Farnsworth. The extra session of the Senate has been called for the 10th of May, by the President. This looks like the speedy completion of the labors of the Joint High Commission.

SENATOR THURMAN.

A Washington correspondent of an English paper has been pleased to designate Senator Thurman of Ohio as the "John Bright of the American Senate." The comparison is about as just to John Bright as it would be to compare Benedict Arnold to George Washington. Senator Thurman has availed himself of his position as a United States Senator, to defend the leaders of the infamous Ku Klux band in their wholesale murder of Republicans in the Southern States. Not one word of disapprobation has been uttered.

COMPLICATION.

One of the most curious political complications this country has ever known is that existing at the present in New Hampshire. The death of a Senator, and the peculiar provisions of the Constitution, involve the election in doubt, even when it shall go into the Legislature. All now depends on the action of two or three members of the lower House of Representatives, who were elected by Democratic votes, but who are claimed as Republicans. Their vote will elect the Senator from the district which failed to return one on the popular vote, and who, if a Republican, will tie the Senate; they will also elect the fifth counselor, who failed of a popular election, and who will hold the balance of power, and they will decide the choice for Governor.

WHAT THEY MEAN TO DO.

The Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle (Democrat) invites the Northern Democracy to a very nice feast. The election of a Democratic President in 1872 it seems to think is a foregone conclusion, and to the query what the Democracy will do, once again in power, it says: "How easy it will be to call a convention of States, and how easy it will be for such a constitutional convention to undo every result of the war." Magnificent suggestion! But some body hints that the Senate and the Supreme Court are in the way. "These, too," it exclaims, "can be easily got rid of" by the convention. Better yet! "Nothing," says our enthusiastic Democratic contemporary, "is irreversible which the mongrels have done to our Federal system unless the South gives up," and much more of the same sort. We think the people will avoid the expense of a convention by electing a good Republican in 1872.

OUR PRESIDENT.

General Grant has been President now, over two years. His administration has been a successful one. When he came into power he found the affairs of the government in a corrupt and dangerous situation. The revenue was half collected. Thieves, and swindlers were appointed to important offices. Treason and rebellion were again making themselves manifest. Grant was elected President and a change came over the affairs of our country. His administration has purified the service. It has paid over two hundred millions of the public debt. It has by honest collection of the revenue, enabled Congress to cut down the taxes more than one-half. It has relieved the merchant of his tax on sales. It has relieved the manufacturer of tax on his manufactures. It has relieved all from the business license tax. It has given an impetus to our country which will be felt for years to come, and it will always be thus as long as the Republican party remains in power, and has a President like Grant at the head of our national affairs.

APPORTIONMENT.

The apportionment under the Constitution of Ohio for Senators and Representatives was completed by the State officials last Friday night and revised by them on Saturday morning. The Senatorial representation stands as now, except Hamilton county has three Senators in the next two sessions, four in the third and fourth, and three in the fifth session. The Seventeenth District, Knox and Monroe, and the Twenty-eighth District, Wayne and Holmes, as now, are joined as one district, having one Senator each until 1880, when it has two. The Twenty-seventh Senatorial District, Medina and Lorain, and the Twenty-ninth, Richland and Ashland are together, having one Senator until 1881, when the combined district elects two. Cuyahoga has two Senators until the third session, and after that but one. The Thirtieth, Huron, Erie, Sandusky and Ottawa, has two Senators in 1880. The Thirty-second District, Allen, Auglaize, etc., has two Senators in each of the three first sessions, and one in the remainder. The Thirty-third District, Lucas, etc., has two Senators in each of the first four sessions, and but one in the fifth.

In the House every county is entitled to a Representative except Paulding, which is attached to DeLancey, the two electing one member. Hamilton county has ten until the fourth and fifth sessions when it has nine. Cuyahoga has five members until the last term, when it has but four. Franklin has two until 1880, when it has three. Licking has one the first four sessions, and the last two. Lucas has two throughout the five sessions. Montgomery has three the third and fourth sessions, but but two—Muskingum has two members the first three sessions, and one for each of the remaining sessions. Washington has two for the third and fourth sessions, and one for the remaining. In the next Legislature there will be an even one hundred members. Hamilton Co. having one-tenth of the whole. The Senate will have thirty-three Senators, Hamilton county one-eleventh of the whole. The population of Ohio on which the apportionment is made is 2,665,118. Full ratio for Representatives, 26,651; full ratio for Senators, 76,146.

ADVANCING.

The unbroken series of recent Republican victories was supplemented yesterday by a complete triumph in the District of Columbia, at the first election held since it assumed a Territorial form of government. The fruits are a Republican delegate in Congress, a Republican House of Delegates, and better than all, a renewed assurance of Republican strength and unity, which will solidify our ranks and demoralize the already disheartened and despairing Democracy.

The result of yesterday's election is an auspicious omen of the future. A much greater victory has been achieved than even the most sanguine expected, and an emphatic rebuke administered to the rebels in the South and their friends and sympathizers of the North, at the very threshold of the old domain of slavery. The capital of the nation—over which its politics radiate all over the land—is consecrated to Republicanism.

Apart from all these considerations, it has another and a deeper significance. It ends Republican dissensions and inaugurates the era of harmony. Henceforth we move forward in solid phalanx and under one leader. It is a new departure, and of the whole party.

The campaign of 1872 may now be looked upon as virtually settled. The Democracy—unprogressive and clinging to the past—refuse to recognize the results of the war or to obey its lessons. They apologize for outrages on Union men at the South and countenance opposition to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. All the manifestoes ever issued or to be issued cannot convince the country to the contrary. Their programme for 1872 is to be that of 1868 repeated over again, and it must be met with the same arguments and under the same leaders.

General Grant will unquestionably be the nominee of the Republican party. He has proven himself the man for the hour; and while he has differed in his views with some of the leaders, ourselves among the number, on certain questions—affecting neither the principles nor the policy of the party—he has at all times shown himself ready to acquiesce in the will of the people, and unwilling to enforce any measure or scheme obnoxious to them.

In the light of all recent events he is the fittest person to lead the Republican column. His great victories in war have been repeated in peace; and as he crushed the first rebellion so will he that which now, dark and threatening, looms up in the Southern horizon. The power conferred on him by the bill enforcing the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, which yesterday received his sanction, will be rigidly exercised, and peace and prosperity restored to every State of the Union.

Under his lead we shall advance to greater triumph than ever, and render secure forever by the ballot, and in the constitutional manner, what we accomplished with the bullet on the battle-field.—Philadelphia Press.

Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, has received only about twelve hundred applications for the thirty or forty offices at his disposal, and considering the love of principle and contempt for office that Democrats profess and proclaim, this is pretty good.

RAIL ROAD MATTERS.

The certificate of the Cleveland and Marietta Railway Company was filed at Columbus, April 26, under which it is proposed to build a railway from Cleveland to Marietta, through the counties of Cuyahoga, Medina, Wayne, Holmes, Coshocton, Guernsey, Noble and Washington, with a capital stock of \$50,000,000. On Tuesday last an informal meeting was held in Cambridge, for the purpose of initiating measures to carry into effect the objects of the charter. Isaac Morton, of Guernsey, was made chairman of the meeting, which was addressed by Gen. Warner, of Marietta, Mess. Ricketts & Barney, of Coshocton, Mr. Hiskett, of Plainfield, Dr. Enos, of Millersburg, and Messrs Mathews, McCarty, Luccock and others of Guernsey. The sentiment of the meeting seemed to be decidedly favorable to the route proposed, viz., Medina, Wooster, Millersburg, Coshocton, Cambridge and Caldwell, to connect at the latter point with the road, soon to be finished to that place from Marietta. Preliminary surveys have been made of all the proposed line, excepting that between Cambridge and Coshocton, which soon will be.

Of the entire practicability of the route, and of the ultimate success of the enterprise, there seemed to be no doubt. General Warner demonstrated very satisfactorily that such a road, running as it would through the entire route along the western outcrop of the coal measures would prove a paying one.

The meeting adjourned, to meet at Wooster, on Wednesday, May 3d '71, when the organization of the company will be completed, and steps taken to carry the project into execution.

WHISKY DISTILLERS.

The whisky distillers are holding a convention at Chicago to devise means to protect and revive their business. They proclaim that it is more depressed than any other business in the United States. This is doubtless true, but can be accounted for in two ways. The distillers tried to have Congress change laws on the subject so as to favor their speculations, and succeeded in securing one change that enabled them to bear the market. They immediately distilled a large amount of whisky in the expectation of inducing Congress to raise the tax, thus enabling them to bull the market. In this little game they were caught. Congress would take no action, and several large failures and general depression was the result. Had they conducted their business honestly and legitimately they would not have had occasion for their present complaint. The other difficulty they met with is the increased and more intelligent activity of the temperance men, resulting in a lessened consumption of whisky. Against this, of course, no successful provision can be made.

FROM PARIS.

The news from Paris is without special interest. Fighting is still going on. The Communists seem to be getting the worst of it. The progress toward the decision of the struggle is tediously slow.

A. H. STEPHENS.

That A. H. Stephens, titular Vice President of the Southern Confederacy during the existence of that beautiful organization, is still alive is clearly shown by the fact that he is still in the letter writing business. It is a matter of special interest to know that in his latest production the ex-Vice President of the pseudo-Confederacy ranges himself on the side of the bellicose Southern who insist that the reconstruction acts are not irreversible facts, nor deal issues. Senator Frank Blair is to be congratulated on his new follower, and in the next Presidential canvass the Republicans will owe it to themselves to widely circulate the famous broadside letter of Blair and his anti-reconstruction argument of Alexander H. Stephens. It is strange but none the less true, that the ultra Southern anti-Republicans spare no effort to impart additional strength to their political opponents. Mr. Stephens' latest and most foolish letter is a case in point.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Fence Posts.

The following experience on the mooted question whether fence posts will last longer when set in the same position in which they grew, or vice versa, is given by a writer: Some 23 years since I set a fence, enclosing house and dooryard—a rail and banister fence. The posts were sawed from good sized red chestnut logs. To saw them, tapering one half of them must be sawed to set in the ground top down, and the other bottom down. The posts were set promiscuously, and to this day there has been no distinguishable difference in their length or quality, with the exception of the one or two that were set with the top down, and these gave out first, with out regard to which end was set down.

OAT MEAL CAKE.

Its effect on the stomach and alimentary canal is soothing; and while imparting a high degree of nutrition, it promotes a healthy action of the viscera, similar to that induced by judicious exercise—a result sought for in vain from internal stimulants, which have the effect of increasing the internal system more or less irritated or weakened, and often seriously deranged.

A new comet has been discovered. When it becomes visible to the naked eye attempts to connect it with atmospheric and terrestrial disturbances will be in order. Should it become very brilliant there will be the usual speculations as to what would happen should it come in contact with the earth, but we do not anticipate a fall in the price of real estate, through fear of the fall of a comet.

Schuyler Colfax is now regarded, both here and in England, as the best parliamentarian in the world. The widow of President Lincoln and the wife of Bishop Simpson are in Rome together.

FROM ORVILLE.

ORVILLE, April 24, 1871.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.

The Spring trade opens briskly in Orville. The dry goods and fancy stores look as though they were being decked in holiday attire so gay are the prevailing colors and fashions this season. The first of April witnessed less changes in our business circle this year than at any other like time within my recollection. The only new firms starting in this Spring, are Messrs. Eymann & Hursh, hardware; Thomas & Moore, groceries; E. H. Evans, produce; Messrs. P. F. W. & C. R. R. have been quite heavy during the past few days.

A mad dog passed through our town, one day last week following the rail road track westward. A railroad man hit the slobbering canine with two chunks of coal, but he neither turned to the right or the left. I have not heard that the brute committed any depredations in this vicinity. Your correspondent is in receipt of a letter from Prof. John Wise, the hero of four hundred and fifty balloon ascensions, in which he says he is engaged in building a balloon of about 40,000 cubic feet capacity to be used in taking meteorological observations. The professor has a new balloon for sale for which some gentlemen in this place are negotiating. Should they succeed in making a purchase you may expect some high times at Orville during the summer.

Last Thursday noon a dispatch from the superintendent of the A. & G. W. R. R., at Galion, brought the intelligence of the death of R. N. Buck, a brakeman on that road. The accident happened at Richwood, where they were making a running switch, an act in which many rail road men have been killed. Mr. Buck was between the cars pulling out the coupling pin, and as the forward part of the train pulled away he missed his hold and fell upon the track in front of the approaching part of the train. The wheels passed over his head and neck crushing him in a horrible manner.

His wife and four small children were visiting her father, P. Latimer, Esq., at this place when the sad news were received. The remains were brought here on Friday morning and interred in the Orville Cemetery in a handsome vault. It was a sad scene to witness the young widow and four small children following the mutilated form of a husband and father to the grave. They are left in poor circumstances. Mr. Buck was a young man of considerable talent and would have been a great success. Office on East Liberty street, Wooster, O.

Yours, WAYNE.

A ROYAL SCENE.

Describing the scene at the dedication of the Royal Albert Hall, in London, the New York Tribune correspondent says: The Queen came at 12.30. What the programme said should be done was done, the Prince of Wales and the rest of the committee receiving Her Majesty as she descended from her carriage, and escorting her to the door, through which the great multitude of hushed spectators were waiting to see her appear. As she entered the whole audience rose, and organ and orchestra broke out together in the strains of the national anthem. For a moment the Queen halted on the upper step and just within the curtained doorway, curtaining low to the silent homage which the great audience was paying. Then she advanced, conducted by the Prince of Wales, quite slowly down the center of the hall between the lines of yeomen. She wore, as she always wears, a black dress; this time a plain mourning dress of black silk, with black beads and gloves. The Princess of Wales followed in a robe of ruby-colored velvet, and bonnet of the same. Her husband came as Colonel of Hussars, in a tuck laced and frogged as only Hussar jackets in this world are wont to suit his stout figure. The Princess was accompanied by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, in what looked like an Austrian cavalry uniform, all white. The Princess of Wales is pretty and popular, but to-day most eyes are turned on the figure that follows, all clad in white silk, with veil and bonnet of white, and a wreath of orange blossoms about her forehead. It is the bride of last week, the Princess Louise. Marchioness of Lorne, by whose side walks her mother, Prince Arthur, and not her husband. For to marry a Princess does not make a man a Prince, and royal etiquette thinks nothing of putting asunder bride and bridegroom. The Marquis, looking more heroic than ever, walks some ranks behind his wife, stands apart from her when they have reached the dais, and afterward, when the whole party go up to their boxes, cannot even sit in the same row with her. Nobody seems to be troubled about it, yet there in the Cabinet-box is that proud Duke of Argyll looking down on the curious scene, and one would really like to know what he thinks of the social law that ranges his son so far below his son's wife.

MOVED.

Low Rent Down Town! Cheap Goods! When you have looked everywhere else for what you want and cannot find it, come to us, we have got it.

Low Rent.

Down Town!

Cheap Goods!

When you have

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we have got it.

H. S. WESTON & CO.

April 30, 1871.

MICROSCOPIC WONDERS.

A Liv'ly World in the Cup of a Carnation—A Brilliant Scene.

It is well known that the examination of flowers and vegetables of every description by the microscope opens a new and interesting field of wonders to the inquiring naturalist. Sir John I. Hill has given the following curious account of what appeared on his examining a carnation. The principal flower in an elegant bouquet was a carnation, the fragrance of this led me to enjoy it frequently and near. The sense of smelling was not the only one affected on these occasions. While that was satisfied with the powerful sweet, the ear was constantly attacked by an extremely soft, but agreeable humming sound. It was easy to know that some animal within the covert must be the musician, and that the little noise must come from some little creature suited to produce it. I instantly distended the lower part of the flower, and placing it in a full light, could discern a mass of little insects frisking with wild glee upon the narrow pedestals that supported its leaves, and the little threads that occupied its centre. What a fragrant world for their habitation! What a perfect security from all objects of concealment! What a perfect security from all objects of concealment! Thus could I discover their economy, their passions, and their enjoyments. The microscope, on this occasion, had given what nature seemed to have denied to the eye of contemplation. The base of the flower extended itself under its influence to a vast plain; the slender stems of the leaves became trunks of so many stately cedars; the threads in the middle seemed columns of masonry structure, supporting at the top their several ornaments; and the narrow spaces between were enlaced in walks, parterres, and terraces. On the polished bottom of these, brighter than Parian marble, walked in pairs, alone, or in companies, the winged inhabitants; these, from little daisy flies, for such only the naked eye would have shown them, were raised to glorious, glittering animals, stained with living purple, and with a glossy gold that would have made all the labors of the loom contemptible in the comparison. I could, at leisure, as they walked together, admire their elegant limbs, their velvet shoulders and their elegant limbs, their velvet shoulders and their slither wings—their backs, their wings, their legs, their legs, and their eyes, each formed of a thousand others, outglistered the little plains on a brilliant, above description, and almost too great for admiration.

The precise object for which Turkey is sending a large fleet into the Black Sea is not disclosed in the telegram announcing the general fact. Unless it be to care for her Asiatic seaport towns, there may be trouble involved in the movement. Star gazers can now see on pleasant evenings five great planets.

New Advertisements.

DR. JOHN LEHMAN, German Physician. Treats Chronic Diseases, especially Female Complaints, with great success. Office on East Liberty street, Wooster, O.

JACOB EBERHART.

Agent for the Edison Cottage Organ for Holmes, Ashland and parts of Wayne Counties. For particulars call on or address S. Eberhart, at Grove, Wayne County, O.

Seventh Annual Statement

Farmer's Insurance Company

Auditor of State's Office, Department of Insurance, Columbus, O., Jan. 30, 1871. It is hereby certified, that the Farmer's Insurance Company, of Ohio, has complied in all respects with the laws of this State relating to Fire Insurance Companies, for the current year, and has deposited in this office a sworn statement by the proper officers thereof, showing its condition and business at the date of such statement, (December 31, 1870) to be as follows: Amount of actual paid up capital, \$100,000 00 Aggregate amount of liabilities, (except capital) for re-insurance, 9,740 00 109,740 00 Amount of income for the preceding year, in cash, 22,325 06 Amount of income for premiums on risks written during the year, not paid in cash, 11,699 45 Amount of expenditures for the preceding year in cash, 2,813 38 In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office to be affixed, this day and year above written. J. L. GILMAN, Auditor of State's Office. Wm. Connelley, Local Agent.

MOVED.

Low Rent.

Down Town!

Cheap Goods!

When you have

looked everywhere

else for what you

want and cannot

find it, come to us,

we have got it.

H. S. WESTON & CO.

April 30, 1871.

Great Sale

OF—

DRY GOODS!

Notions,

Carpets,

Queensware,

Groceries,

J. E. KOCH, Jr.,

Millersburg, O.,

OFFERS HIS

NEW

Spring Stock

At Eastern Prices.

Lowest in 9 Years.

DRESS GOODS

Black Alpaccas,

Colored Mohairs,

Japanese Cloths,

Plaid Alpaccas,

Wash Poplins,

White Goods,

Grosgrain Silks,

Japanese Silk Robes,

Colored Corded Poplins,

DeLaines,

Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Farmer's and Mechanic's Cassimeres,

Double & Twist Cottonades

Tweeds, Flannels, Jeans,

Prints, Cinghams, Checks,

Table Linens,

Towels and Napkins,

Bleached & Brown Muslins,

(All widths and qualities),

Shawls, Skirts, Collars,

Hosiery, Cloves, Notions,

Batting, Yarns,

Carpet Chain, &c.

A Full Line in all Departments.

New Goods constantly receiving.

Call and examine our stock at our old stand.

J. E. KOCH, JR.,

JOHN I. SPENCER,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE MAKER.

Good Material Used,

Good Work Done,

Good Pay Wanted.

ALSO, AGENT FOR

DAVIS' VERTICAL FEED

SEWING MACHINE!

THE SIMPLEST,

CHEAPEST,

AND BEST

Machine in the Market.

Rooms opposite New Hardware Store, Commercial Block, Millersburg, Ohio.

WM. H. GARD.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS

—AND—

Meat Market.

I would respectfully announce that I keep constantly on hand a good supply of

Fresh Groceries and Provisions

at low figures. FRESH MEATS of all kinds can be had daily. East Room, Critchfield's Building, opposite the Court House.

WM. H. GARD.

April 30, 1871.

Spring Trade

OPENING UP LIVELY

—AT—

MAYERS'!

Great Bargains.

Examine the Numerous Stock:

Laws 12 1/2 to 25c. Piques, Dress Linen, Fancy Chambrays, Chene Mohairs, striped and fig'd. Black & White Silks. Lace Points. Full line of Shawls.

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, Straw Matting, &c.

A FEW

DOMESTICS & PRICES:

2500 yards Late Style Prints, from 6 1/2 to 12 1/2 cents—1 yard wide. Sheetings 12 1/2 to 25 cents—1 yard wide—Heavy. Sheetings 12 1/2 to 25 cents—1 yard wide—Broad. The Top Cingham, 12 1/2 cents. Largest stock of Cottonades in town—20 per cent. cheaper than last year.

Table Damasks & Toweling

Red Border Towels, from 12 1/2 to 50 cents. Satin Bleached Table Damasks, only 25 cents. Real French Turkey Red Damasks. 12-4 Counterpanes, Honey-Comb pattern, 25 1/2 cents.

Cloths and Cassimeres!

Elegant stock, 50 per cent. less than last year. AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Queensware, Classware,

And Looking Glasses at prices which we defy competition.

AGENCY OF THE

Great U. S. Tea Company.

CASH PAID FOR PRODUCE